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Hearing Date: December 18, 2017

Objection Deadline: November 28, 2017

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

In re:

**MOTORS LIQUIDATION COMPANY, *et al.*,
f/k/a General Motors Corp., *et al.*,**

Debtors.

Chapter 11

Case No. 09-50026 (MG)

(Jointly Administered)

**JOINDER OF THE PARTICIPATING UNITHOLDERS IN
THE MOTION TO ENFORCE¹**

Certain unaffiliated holders (the “Participating Unitholders”) of approximately 65 percent of the beneficial units of the Motors Liquidation Company GUC Trust (the “GUC Trust”), by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby join in the *Motion to Enforce the Settlement Agreement By and Among the Signatory Plaintiffs and the GUC Trust* brought by the Ignition Switch Plaintiffs, the Non-Ignition Switch Plaintiffs, and certain Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs (collectively, the “Signatory Plaintiffs”) and state as follows:

RELEVANT FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. In or around May 2017, the Participating Unitholders, the Signatory Plaintiffs, and the Wilmington Trust Company (“Wilmington Trust”), as trustee for and administrator of the

¹ Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in *Motion to Enforce the Settlement Agreement By and Among the Signatory Plaintiffs and the GUC Trust*, ECF No. 14092.

GUC Trust, began negotiating the contours of a potential settlement of the Signatory Plaintiffs' motions seeking authority to file late claims against the GUC Trust, and similar claims that could be brought against the GUC Trust by similarly situated potential claimants. *See* Golden Decl. ¶

3. The Participating Unitholders' impetus for such a settlement was plain—the GUC Trust could not make final distributions until such claims were rejected pursuant to a final order or, if granted, finally adjudicated, which, in either case, could take years. The proposed settlement thus provided significant benefits to the Participating Unitholders and other GUC Trust unitholders, as it limited the GUC Trust's exposure to potential claims, and ensured that the GUC Trust would not be mired in years of litigation with the Signatory Plaintiffs and/or other similarly situated potential claimants.

2. The salient terms of the settlement (the "Plaintiff Settlement") that were ultimately agreed upon were that:

- (i) the GUC Trust would fund up to \$6 million in noticing costs (the "Noticing Costs") to ensure that, among other things, all parties subject to the recalls issued by General Motors, LLC ("New GM") in 2014 received notice of the Plaintiff Settlement;
- (ii) the Signatory Plaintiffs and the GUC Trust would support the entry of a Settlement Order pursuant to which the GUC Trust would pay \$15 million (the "Settlement Fund") to an account designated by the Signatory Plaintiffs, in exchange for a release by all Plaintiffs (as that term is defined in the agreement memorializing the Plaintiff Settlement (the "Settlement Agreement")) of any and all claims against assets currently held or previously distributed by the GUC Trust; and
- (iii) the GUC Trust would support the entry of a Claims Estimate Order, pursuant to which the Court would estimate Plaintiffs' claims against the GUC Trust at an amount equal to or in excess of \$10 billion, which would trigger New GM's obligation to issue shares of New GM stock (the "Additional Shares") to the GUC Trust. Such Additional Shares, and the Settlement Fund, would be used solely to fund Plaintiffs' claims.

Notably, under the terms of the Plaintiff Settlement, entry of the Settlement Order was not conditioned in any way upon entry of the Claims Estimate Order.

3. The negotiations between the Participating Unitholders, Wilmington Trust, and the Signatory Plaintiffs continued in earnest throughout June and July 2017. By late July 2017, the parties had agreed upon all the material terms of the Plaintiff Settlement, and were close to finalizing the voluminous documentation that would be necessary to seek the Court's approval thereof under Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure ("Rule 9019"), including the Settlement Agreement. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 4. At this point, the parties agreed that Edward Weisfelner of Brown Rudnick LLP ("Brown Rudnick"), Designated Counsel for the Ignition Switch Plaintiffs and certain Non-Ignition Switch Plaintiffs, and Daniel Golden of Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, counsel for the Participating Unitholders, would contact Arthur Steinberg of King and Spalding, LLP, counsel for New GM, to apprise New GM of the Plaintiff Settlement, and to inquire as to dates on which New GM's counsel would be available for a conference with the Court to apprise the Court of the Plaintiff Settlement. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 5.

4. That call took place on August 9, 2017. That same day, Mr. Golden emailed counsel for Wilmington Trust and the Signatory Plaintiffs as follows:

I would like to see if [sic] can schedule an all hands call for tomorrow to finalize all of the settlement documentation and motions. This morning Ed Weisfelner and I had a call with Arthur Steinberg and an attorney from Kirkland giving them a heads up on the proposed settlement and our desire to have a chambers conference with Judge Glenn for some day next week. We committed to giving Steinberg and the Kirkland attorney a final set of the pleadings sufficiently in advance of a to be scheduled chambers conference. ***It seems to me we need to have a final call to finalize the documents so we can schedule that chambers conference. At this call please have the requisite people necessary to bind your respective clients.***

See Golden Decl. Ex. A (emphasis added).

5. At or around the same time, counsel for the Participating Unitholders, acting on behalf and with the consent of Wilmington Trust and the Signatory Plaintiffs, scheduled a chambers conference for August 17, 2017 to apprise the Court of the Plaintiff Settlement and

discuss the noticing procedures proposed in connection therewith. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 6.

6. The “all hands call” requested by Mr. Golden took place on Friday, August 11, 2017. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 8. Counsel for the Participating Unitholders, Wilmington Trust, and the Signatory Plaintiffs all participated in the call. Later that day, Howard Steel of Brown Rudnick circulated among the other Signatory Plaintiffs, the Participating Unitholders, and Wilmington Trust “updated docs per today’s all-hands.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. B. The next day, Saturday, August 12, 2017, Keith Martorana of Gibson Dunn LLP (“Gibson Dunn”), counsel for Wilmington Trust, responded “*[f]rom the GUC Trust perspective, all of the documents sent over by Howie (subject to one item we are discussing with Akin in the Settlement Agreement) are fine.*”² *See* Golden Decl. Ex. C (emphasis added). Mr. Martorana also attached a draft declaration in support of the Plaintiff Settlement by Beth Andrews, a Vice President at Wilmington Trust and one of the Wilmington Trust representatives leading Wilmington Trust’s engagement as trustee for and administrator of the GUC Trust, opining that “[t]he Settlement is in the best interests of the GUC Trust, the Old GM estates and the GUC Trust Beneficiaries.” *Id.*

7. At 7:21 a.m. the following Monday, August 14, 2017, [REDACTED] sent an email to [REDACTED]:

[REDACTED]

² This “one item” related to the question of whether this Court or the District Court for the Southern District of New York would hear questions related to the allocation of Settlement proceeds. *See* Golden Decl. Ex. F.

See Golden Decl. Ex. D (emphasis added).

8. At or about the same time, before the stock market opened, Wilmington Trust filed a Form 10-Q stating, among other things, that “[f]ollowing briefing related to the Late Claims Motions, the GUC Trust has engaged in discussions with counsel for certain Ignition Switch Economic Loss Action and Other Economic Loss Action plaintiffs and certain Ignition Switch Pre-Closing Accident Plaintiffs regarding a potential settlement of certain issues underlying the Late Claims Motions. Such discussions have meaningfully progressed and remain ongoing.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. E at 42.

9. Shortly thereafter, at 10:09 am, Mr. Martorana followed up on his August 12 email to Mr. Steel about the “one item we are discussing with Akin.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. F. Mr. Martorana wrote: “Howie – I spoke to Akin and we are ok with this. So I think the last point is in the declarations it should read that ‘counsel to the Participating Unitholders’ participated in negotiations.” *See id.* Mr. Steel responded “ok, thanks. We will update accordingly and send execution drafts as soon as possible.” *See id.* At 1:32 p.m., Mr. Steel sent counsel for the Participating Unitholders, Wilmington Trust, and Plaintiffs “proposed final execution versions of the documents,” and requested that the parties “let us know any comments or questions and confirm when you are signed off.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. G.

10. At 2:55 p.m. that same afternoon, before counsel for Wilmington Trust had responded to Mr. Steel’s latest email, Gabriel Gillett of Gibson Dunn notified counsel for the Participating Unitholders that New GM’s counsel had called him “a bit ago” asking for “one more opportunity to persuade us not to sign the settlement agreement.”³ *See* Golden Decl. Ex. I.

³ While the Participating Unitholders do not know what was said during the phone call between New GM’s and Wilmington Trust’s counsel, they do know that whatever it was [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Indeed, although Mr. Gillett originally invited the Participating Unitholders’ counsel to that meeting, [REDACTED]

Shortly thereafter, notwithstanding that Wilmington Trust had *already* signed off on the settlement documents without reservation earlier that day, Mr. Martorana responded to Mr. Steel that “[a]t this point we do not have further comments, but are obtaining final sign-off from our client.”⁴ *See* Golden Decl. Ex. J; *see also* Golden Decl. Ex. K.

11. The reason for Mr. Martorana’s backtracking became clear on August 16, 2017, when Wilmington Trust’s counsel abruptly informed counsel for the Participating Unitholders and the Signatory Plaintiffs that Wilmington Trust did not intend to move forward with the Plaintiff Settlement, and had agreed instead to enter into an agreement with New GM (the “Forbearance Agreement”) providing that Wilmington Trust would not enter into any settlement of Plaintiffs’ claims that could implicate New GM’s assets, or seek a Claims Estimate Order or the issuance of Additional Shares. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 20. Unlike the Plaintiff Settlement, which ensured that the GUC Trust would not be liable to Plaintiffs for any amounts other than the Noticing Costs and Settlement Fund, the Forbearance Agreement left the GUC Trust fully exposed to potential liability for Plaintiffs’ claims. In fact, the only purported benefit that the GUC Trust would receive under the Forbearance Agreement was New GM’s agreement to pay the GUC Trust’s fees in defending against Plaintiffs’ claims, and to engage in good faith

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *See* Golden Decl. Ex. H. Gibson Dunn subsequently notified counsel for the Participating Unitholders that “we just heard from ARTHUR [Steinberg] that he apparently just wants to speak with the guck [sic] trust representatives.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. I (capitalization in original). Thus, the Participating Unitholders were disinvited to the meeting, and were not notified until after Wilmington Trust had disavowed the Plaintiff Settlement and agreed to enter into the Forbearance Agreement (as hereinafter defined) that the discussion at the meeting involved a potential agreement between Wilmington Trust and New GM. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 16.

⁴

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] *See* Golden Decl. Ex. L.

discussions about whether New GM would pay an appropriate rate of return to Wilmington Trust as compensation for any delay in making distributions. *See* ECF No. 14095.

12. Despite repeated questioning from the Participating Unitholders and their counsel in the days and weeks that followed, Wilmington Trust was unable to provide a cogent explanation as to why it had suddenly chosen to abandon the carefully negotiated Plaintiff Settlement to which it had already agreed in lieu of the far less favorable Forbearance Agreement, or why it concealed its negotiations with New GM over the Forbearance Agreement from the Participating Unitholders before acquiescing to the agreement. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 21.

ARGUMENT

I. Wilmington Trust Is Bound by the Settlement Agreement

13. It is well settled that “Parties are free to enter into a binding [settlement] contract without memorializing their agreement in a fully executed document.” *In re Lehman Bros. Holdings Inc.*, No. 17 Civ. 03424, 2017 WL 3278933, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 2, 2017) (quoting *Winston v. Mediafare Entm’t Corp.*, 777 F.2d 78, 80 (2d. Cir. 1985)). “Once reached by the parties,” such settlement agreements to end litigation are “binding and enforceable,” “strongly favored by courts,” and “not lightly cast aside.” *Delyanis v. Dyna-Empire, Inc.*, 465 F. Supp. 2d 170, 173 (E.D.N.Y. 2006). Moreover, “the settlement remains binding even if a party has a change of heart between the time he agreed to [it] and the time those terms are reduced to writing.” *Powell v. Omnicom*, 497 F.3d 124, 129 (2d Cir. 2007).

14. “Whether parties have entered into a binding oral settlement agreement depends upon the parties’ intent to be bound.” *Alvarez v. N.Y.C.*, 146 F. Supp. 2d 327, 335 (S.D.N.Y. 2010). Courts within the Second Circuit consider four factors—none of which is dispositive but each of which provides guidance—to determine whether parties have demonstrated an intent to be bound in the absence of an executed agreement:

(1) Whether there has been an express reservation of the right not to be bound in the absence of a signed writing; (2) whether there has been partial performance of the contract; (3) whether all of the terms of the alleged contract have been agreed upon, and (4) whether the agreement at issue is the type that is usually committed to writing.

Id. (citing *Winston*, 777 F.2d at 80).

15. These factors strongly militate in favor of a finding that the Plaintiff Settlement is binding on Wilmington Trust. The record is clear that Wilmington Trust did ***not*** express a “reservation not to be bound in the absence of a signed writing” (factor 1), and that “all of the terms of the alleged [agreement] were agreed upon” (factor 3). *Id.* Specifically, on August 9, 2017, Mr. Golden, counsel for the Participating Unitholders, notified the parties, including Wilmington Trust, that “we need to have a final [all hands] call to finalize the documents so we can schedule that chambers conference. At this call please have the requisite people necessary ***to bind your respective clients.***” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. A. Wilmington Trust never expressed—in response to this email or at any other time—that it did not intend to be bound until it signed the Settlement Agreement.

16. Quite the contrary, following the all hands call requested by Mr. Golden, Mr. Martorana, Wilmington Trust’s counsel, notified the Signatory Plaintiffs that “[f]rom the GUC Trust perspective, all of the documents sent over by Howie (subject to one item we are discussing with Akin in the Settlement Agreement) are fine,” and later confirmed that Wilmington Trust was “ok” with that one item it was “discussing with Akin.” *See* Golden Decl. Ex. C, F. Wilmington Trust also consented to the scheduling of a chambers conference with the Court to apprise the Court of the Plaintiff Settlement; agreed that the Settlement Agreement and other Plaintiff Settlement documentation could be sent to New GM without reservation; and

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]. *See* Golden Decl. ¶ 6; Golden Decl. Ex. D, K, L. Wilmington Trust’s

communications and actions thus amply demonstrate that it intended to be bound by the Plaintiff Settlement, notwithstanding that the Settlement Agreement had not yet been formally executed.

17. Section 3.1 of the Settlement Agreement, providing that “[t]his Agreement shall become effective and binding on the Parties on the date on which this Agreement is fully executed by each of the Parties,” does not alter this analysis. Such language “is simply insufficient to be treated as an explicit reservation that the parties should not be bound by the terms of the agreement until it is fully executed,” especially where, as here, “there is no indication that at any time in the course of arriving at the terms of the agreement was it proposed that the parties not be bound until a written agreement was fully executed.” *Kowalchuk v. Stroup*, 873 N.Y.S.2d 43, 48 (App. Div. 2009); *see also Lehman*, 2017 WL 3278933, at *3.

18. The parties’ expectation that the Settlement Agreement would ultimately be executed also fails to demonstrate that Wilmington Trust did not intend to be bound absent such execution. “Discussing execution of a formal document . . . is not the same as reserving the right not to be bound . . .” *Lehman*, 2017 WL 3278933, at *2 (internal citations omitted); *see also Kowalchuk*, 873 N.Y.S.2d at 46 (“That the written formulation of the agreement had not yet been signed by plaintiffs at the time defendant sought to repudiate it did not in any way refute its existence or its terms.”); *Winston*, 777 F.2d at 80 (“[T]he mere intention to commit an agreement to writing will not prevent contract formation prior to execution.”); *Delyanis*, 465 F. Supp. 2d at 174 (“the parties’ intent to record an agreement in the future does not prevent contract formation before execution.”).

19. The remaining factors also weigh in favor of a binding agreement. The parties had already partially performed under the Plaintiff Settlement prior to Wilmington Trust’s efforts to repudiate it (factor 2), as they had (i) prepared extensive and complex documentation in

connection with the Settlement, including (a) the “Settlement Motion” seeking Bankruptcy Court approval of the Settlement Order that was required by Section 2.2 of the Settlement Agreement (which included Ms. Andrews’ declaration that the GUC Trust had ample business reason and justification for seeking the relief requested in the Settlement Motion), and (b) the motion seeking Bankruptcy Court approval of the proposed noticing procedures as required by Section 2.9, and (ii) scheduled a conference with the Court to begin the process of seeking Court approval of the Plaintiff Settlement. *See, e.g., Powell*, 497 F.3d at 130 (finding that the preparation of a reference letter pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement demonstrated partial performance of the agreement).

20. Additionally, courts hold that the question of “whether the agreement at issue is the type . . . that is usually committed to writing” (factor 4) weighs in favor of a binding settlement agreement where, as here, “there was a written settlement agreement that was substantially complete.” *Alvarez*, 146 F. Supp. 2d at 335; *see also id.* at 337 (“While the written agreement was not signed, the terms of the agreement had been largely reduced to writing. Hence, this factor weighs in favor of enforcing the agreement.”); *Conway v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.*, 236 F. Supp. 2d 241, 251 (E.D.N.Y. 2002) (“even if the agreement is the type that is typically reduced to writing, the written draft of the settlement had essentially been finalized . . .”). As noted above, by August 14, 2017, Wilmington Trust and the Signatory Parties had agreed not only to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, but also to the voluminous documentation that would be filed with the Court in support of a request for its approval thereof. Thus, this factor, like the others, favors enforcement of the Plaintiff Settlement.

CONCLUSION

21. For the reasons set forth above and in the Motion to Enforce, the Participating

Unitholders respectfully request that the Court enter an order substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A to the Motion to Enforce, and grant such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: November 13, 2017
New York, New York

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